

Hawaiian Gazette.

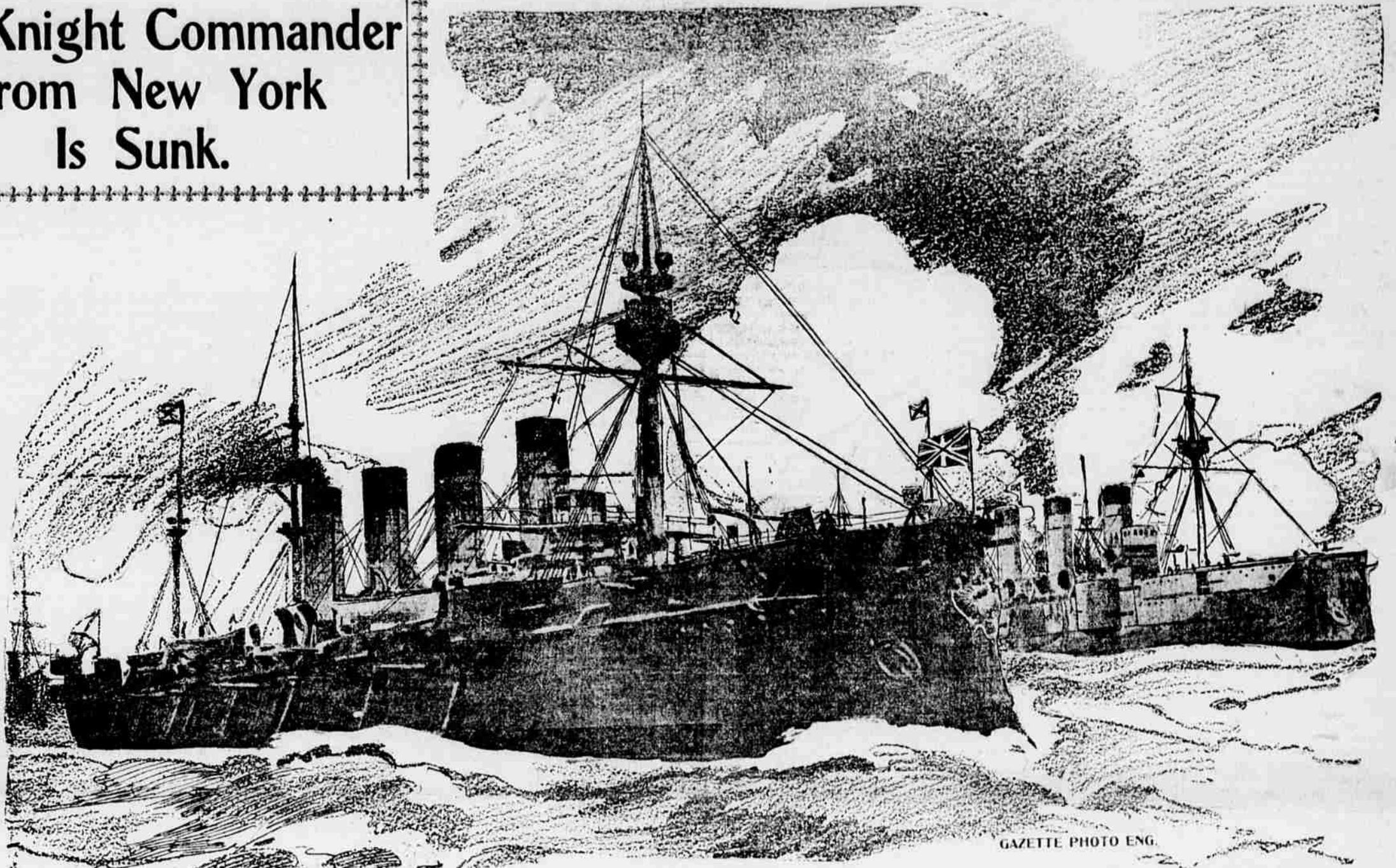
VOL. XXXIX, NO. 60.

HONOLULU, H. T., TUESDAY, JULY 26, 1904—SEMI-WEEKLY.

WHOLE No. 2610.

VLADIVOSTOK CRUISER FLEET IS DOING MIGHTY HAVOC

Str. Knight Commander From New York Is Sunk.



GAZETTE PHOTO ENG.

TWO POWERFUL VESSELS OF THE RUSSIAN VLADIVOSTOK SQUADRON, THE CRUISERS ROSSIA AND GROMOBOL, THE ROSSIA BEING SHOWN IN THE FOREGROUND.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS CABLEGRAMS.)

YOKOHAMA, July 25.—The Vladivostok squadron has sunk the steamer Knight Commander from New York. Two unknown steamers, a British and a German, have also been captured by the squadron. The German steamer is probably the Arabia, flour laden. Both the captured vessels have been sent in charge of prize crews to Vladivostok.

The British steamer Knight Commander, Captain Durant, a vessel of 2176 tons, sailed from New York on May 6 for Singapore. The vessel arrived at Singapore on June 23 and sailed for Manila, Shanghai, and Japanese ports.

The German steamer Arabia is due at Yokohama with a cargo of flour from Portland, Oregon. She is a vessel of 2868 tons register.

The unknown British steamer reported captured by the Vladivostok squadron may be the British steamer St. Hubert, due at Yokohama from Honolulu and Chili with a cargo of saltpeter.

TIENTSIN, July 25.—A battle is raging outside of Newchwang. The Russians have already lost seven hundred. The Russians are evacuating Newchwang, burning property as they leave.

JAPANESE DO SEARCHING.

CHEFOO, July 25.—A German steamer from Newchwang has been searched by Japanese torpedo boats.

KUROPATKIN'S LIAOYANG STRENGTH.

LONDON, July 25.—General Kuropatkin has 40,000 men at Liaoyang.

GIBRALTAR, July 25.—It is ordered that the British torpedo craft of the Mediterranean fleet be mobilized.

COPENHAGEN, July 25.—The illness of King Christian is not serious.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 25.—The volunteer cruising fleet in the Red Sea has been ordered to refrain from further interference with foreign shipping.

SUEZ, July 25.—It is reported that the Russian consul has notified the volunteer fleet of cruisers to leave the Red Sea forthwith.

PORT SAID, July 25.—The Russians have released the German steamer Scandia. The British steamer Ardova has been seized.

TOKIO, July 23.—The Vladivostok squadron has been sighted eighty miles off Hitachi province steering south.

LONDON, July 23.—It is reported that the cruisers Russia bought from Germany have joined the Vladivostok squadron.

Hitachi province is about fifty miles north of Yokohama and the presence of the Russian fleet about eighty miles east of that point, steering south, puts the Russians right in the track of steamers bound for Yokohama from American Pacific Coast ports.

WILL RELEASE MALACCA.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 23.—Russia has agreed to release the Malacca after a perfunctory inspection at Suda Bay.

WAR SCARE SUBSIDING.

LONDON, July 23.—The press is satisfied with the Malacca solution though there is an inclination to await the settlement of the Dardanelles question before believing that all dangers has been averted.

PORTE AND RUSSIAN SHIPS.

CONSTANTINOPLE, July 23.—The Porte refuses to prevent Russian vessels passing through the Dardanelles when unarmed and flying the commercial flag.

TOKIO, July 24.—The Vladivostok squadron has been sighted sixty miles off Izu.

Izu is a province of Japan which comprises a peninsula, the eastern shore of which is on Sagami Sea. Tokio bay, on which is located Yokohama, opens off to the northward and vessels entering Yokohama must go by way of Sagami Sea. The southernmost point of Izu peninsula is but fifty miles from Yokohama. The distance is also about fifty miles from the end of Izu peninsula, across Sagami Sea, to the land on the eastern side. To the south of Sagami Sea there are a large number of small islands. This locates the Vladivostok squadron right in the path of vessels entering Yokohama from the Pacific coast of the United States or from Australia or any points to the southward, and if the vessels were moved in closer to land they would blockade Yokohama.

GERMANS RESENT SEIZURE.

BERLIN, July 24.—The seizure of the German steamer Scandia has caused resentment against Russia.

CAPTAINS WILL STOP.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 24.—Russian cruisers in the Red Sea have been ordered not to seize any more merchant vessels.

LONDON, July 26.—There was heavy fighting Sunday at Liaoyang. The Russian loss was 400 and the Japanese loss was greater.

BRITAIN'S DAMAGE BILL.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 26.—Great Britain's bill for damages caused by the Red Sea cruisers is estimated at \$5,000,000. The volunteer fleet will remain in the Red Sea until the regular warships relieve it.

A STEAMER DETAINED.

HONGKONG, July 26.—The British steamer Mascotte has been detained here by the British authorities because of the suspicion that she has been sold to Japan.

The British steamer Mascotte is a vessel of 2018 tons. The New York Maritime Register, of recent date, contains the following entry concerning her: "Mascotte, Br. S. S., departed from Sunderland, May 18, for Hongkong; passed Laz Palmas, May 27th (told Japan)." The fact that the vessel had been sold to Japan was known to the shipping world long ago.

SUGAR SHIPS ARRIVE AT THE BREAKWATER

LEWES, Delaware, July 26.—The bark Foohing Suey, via Suez, 142 days from Kahului, has arrived here with the crew stricken with beri-beri. One man died and the ship has been quarantined. The Kenilworth and William P. Frye also arrived.

Of the above vessels one made a very fast trip. The ship Kenilworth did not start on her voyage around the Horn until forty days after the beri-beri stricken bark Foohing Suey left here. The Kenilworth left Hilo on April 16, having on board 71,931 sacks of sugar, shipped by C. Brewer & Co. The Foohing Suey, well known as one of C. Brewer & Co.'s packets and a familiar sight at the wharves at the foot of Nuuanu street whenever she is in this port, left Kahului on March 5th with a cargo of 1,350 tons of sugar. The ship William P. Frye, one of the largest American sailing ships afloat, left here on March 13.

The Foohing Suey is commanded by Captain Willett. On arrival here from New York last January the officers of the vessel reported having had a very rough voyage around the Horn.

RELEASED ARDOVA HAD AMERICAN WAR CARGO

SUEZ, July 26.—The British steamer Ardova has been released by the Russians.

WASHINGTON, July 26.—The Ardova's cargo contained ammunition shipped by the American government to the Philippines.

EPPINGER JURY DISAGREES.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 26.—The Eppinger jury has disagreed, seven favoring acquittal.

Jacob Eppinger was a partner in the big San Francisco grain firm of Eppinger & Co., which failed last year with very heavy liabilities. Eppinger was indicted on July 17, 1903, on a charge of obtaining money under false pretenses, it being alleged that his firm secured large advances from banks on warehouse receipts which were claimed to be fraudulent and also to represent simply empty space in warehouses instead of grain.

HOLLOWAY ON MAUI

Public Works Are Going Ahead There.

WAILUKU, July 23.—C. S. Holloway, Superintendent of Public Works, arrived on Wednesday to look after government work on Maui. Mr. Holloway states that the Wailuku Sugar Co. through its manager contests the right of way of the Iao Valley road, but that satisfactory arrangements are pending whereby the opposition of the company will be withdrawn and that within a month tenders for bids for the construction of the road will probably be published.

Mr. Holloway also states that the plans for jail and fire department building in Wailuku have been accepted. New bids will shortly be advertised for. New bids will also be called for in the matter of the construction of school buildings at Lahainaluna. Mr. Holloway visited the Polipoli springs for the purpose of equally dividing these waters. He leaves for Honolulu this afternoon.

TAROENIA INDUSTRY REVIVED.
T. W. Hobron of Honolulu, who for years has been introducing taroenia flour on the mainland, has made arrangements with the Fruit & Tarco Co. of Wailuku, whereby he has taken over the factory here, and will run it steadily.

W. A. Bailey will superintend the work at the factory, and is putting the machinery in first class order. At present 2000 pounds of raw taro represent one boiling. After being boiled, the taro is crushed and forced through screen meshes whence it emerges in long, wormy looking strings. Thence it is transferred to the drying furnaces, and when perfectly dry is ground to a fine flour, ready for the market. It takes about four and one-half tons of raw taro to make one ton of the flour.

The manufacture of taro flour has been carried on here intermittently for several years past, but it is the intention of the present management to create a steady industry, which will not only prove profitable to them, but will also furnish steady employment to twelve or fifteen men and boys.

PUNENE HOSPITAL.
A column is devoted by the Maui News to a description of the Hawaiian Commercial & Sugar Co.'s hospital at Punene.

The site is in an admirable location about an elevation of eighty feet and both public and private wards receive the benefit of the bracing sea air, while down on the sea shore is situated the beach house where convalescents and employees of the Hawaiian Commercial & Sugar Company can enjoy as long a rest as desired.

Each nationality has a ward of its own, while the private wards are fitted up after the manner of one's own home, thus radiating any feeling, if such exists, generally connected with a public or private hospital.

The new operating room, which takes in a whole wing, is fitted up with the most modern apparatus, instruments and appliances.

Immediately adjoining the operating room is the dark room where the largest X-ray apparatus on the islands is installed, also a Pension light. This is the new light which has been recently introduced into the hospitals of Europe and America. Here also is kept and used the newly discovered radium of which Punene has a generous supply. When exposed in a dark room this mineral throws out fluorescent flashes of light similar to that of the fire-fly.

The hospital is also in possession of a generator of the U. S. Marine pattern which is used for disinfection purposes and is of sufficient capacity and force to disinfect the largest of the large steamers of the American-Hawaiian line.

Dr. Dinegar, who is a graduate of the University of New York, and later a physician on the outdoor post of the Bellevue hospital, is in charge of Punene, and it is to the credit of Dr. Dinegar, backed by the liberal cooperation of Hon. H. P. Baldwin, who is ever watchful of the needs of his employees, that Maui can reasonably and with perfect confidence boast of the handsomest and most modern hospital of the islands or of the Pacific Coast for that matter.

Dr. Dinegar has an able assistant in Dr. Maple, the men's nurse, and with the three additional trained nurses who are pleasantly located in a detached cottage, he is able to care for a house full of patients and cope with the most serious of maladies.

GENERAL ITEMS.

In the article last week concerning the Haku pineapple cannery it was stated that the company had 20 acres under control. It should have stated that they have 20 acres planted and 200 acres under control, which are being planted.

The new and handsome bank building of the First National Bank of Wailuku is now completed, save for the arrival of the steel vault doors, and will be occupied on August 1.

Cane seedling is being pushed on all the leading sugar plantations on Maui, and the cane hopper is materially abating its ravages, so that a big crop for the next two seasons is confidently expected.

Delightful showers visited central Maui on Wednesday, extending in Wailuku and giving delicious relief from the long hot spell.

JUDGMENT SET ASIDE

Sale of Property Near Business Center Ordered.

Judge Robinson has made an order setting aside judgment and submission of cause as to the garnishee in the suit of H. T. James, assignee, vs. Victor Hoffman and John P. Riley, defendants, and J. H. Fisher, garnishee. Judgment was for \$1012.35 and the garnishee was held liable under an alleged indebtedness of \$1753.04 to Hoffman & Riley. On examination of the garnishee, it transpired that he had a claim of \$5000 for damages against Hoffman & Riley for default in manner and time of executing a building contract. This showing made the defendants in debt to the garnishee instead of him to them. Hence the order, which concludes by continuing the case, without including the garnishee, to the September term.

Judge De Bolt Saturday granted the petition of Louisa I. Laine, a resident of San Francisco, for foreclosure of mortgage against M. D. Monsarrat, P. D. Kellett Jr. was appointed commissioner of sale and an attorney's fee of \$100 was allowed to Kinney, McClanahan & Cooper, attorneys for plaintiff. Judgment is for \$2500 with interest from March 25, 1903, to date. The property mortgaged is situated at Union street and Adams lane, being the premises conveyed to defendant by James I. Dowsett on March 1, 1882.

Dr. Charles Bryant Cooper, on the petition of Senette Darcy Sullivan, has been appointed by Judge Gear as guardian of the person of Reynold Brodie McGrew, a minor thirteen years of age.

John P. Makaiwa, guardian of John N. Makaiwa, a minor, petitions for leave to sell real estate at Kaanapuu, Honolulu.

Sanford B. Dole, guardian of Sylvester and Anthony Zablan, minors, files an account with petition for discharge. Receipts on behalf of Sylvester are \$4458.40 and payments \$4412.40, while for Anthony receipts are \$3873.48 and payments \$3787.28.

SUGAR MARKET TENDENCY UPWARD

Willett & Gray's Weekly Statistical Sugar Trade Journal for July 7 has the following on the raw market:

The improvement noted in the market since its recent turn upwards remains permanent, as anticipated, and, although the week under review was interrupted by several holidays, the moderate business which has been done has shown that the prices current last week are fully maintained, while the volume of offerings is considerably reduced, owing to the less volume of supplies in sight in Cuba and elsewhere, with the exception of Europe. The necessity for looking abroad for future supplies led refiners, during the week, to make further purchases in Europe of some 25,000 tons beet sugars, for which freight engagements are not yet reported, making the total of purchases estimated 40,000 to 50,000 tons. Further purchases in Europe must be made from time to time to cover the deficiency which will exist in the supplies of cane sugars from other countries, and to meet the increasing demand for the refined product.

The reported business for the week was of limited quantity, and included 10,000 bags Cubas at 3.9c, for 96 deg. Centrifugals and 3.12c. for 89 deg. test Molasses.

Two sail cargoes of Porto Ricoes was sold to outsiders, the price generally understood to be 4c. This quotation cannot be obtained in this market at present writing. Some 30,000 bags of Cubas for shipment were sold at 2.5-8c, basis 95 deg., equal to 4.02c., duty paid, for 95 deg. test.

European markets did not change, however, materially, in view of the purchases made, which indicates that a considerable amount of sugars will be allowed to go out without raising the price to any extent. Beet sugars opened at 9 s. 4½d. and closed at 9s. 6d., showing an advance of 1½d. for the week, which has no significance.

Cuban holders show tendency to demand further increase in price for balance of their crop, and are quite likely to obtain the same eventually. The figures for the week show an increase in receipts in the United States of 11,000 tons, while owing to the holiday week, the millings are, temporarily, reduced to 25,000 tons, leaving the total stocks at 210,286 tons, against 205,596 tons last week and 325,061 tons at corresponding time last year. In Cuba five centrals continue work with receipts for the week of 6,000 tons and the stock in the island reduced to 139,000 tons, against 325,000 tons last year. The trend of the market may be considered firm and slowly upward.

Attorney M. S. Dupont of Pala acted as a voucher for six Portuguese who were made citizens before Judge Kepolahi last Wednesday.

The Portuguese Republican Club of Pala will hold a meeting on Saturday, July 30. The membership of this club has been increased to sixty members.

Dr. J. H. Raymond of Honolulu came over on Tuesday night's Mauna Loa. He states that some thoroughbred Hereford cattle have been purchased to add to the Upolu plantation herd.

Attorney N. W. Abell was a passenger on Honolulu by Monday's Mauna Loa. He goes to the coast shortly, and will take a post graduate law course at Yale.

HAS CITIZEN LABOR BEEN TURNED DOWN?

Question About Whitehouse's Road Contract. Hilo Receives Shaking---Volcano Promises Renewed Activity---Board of Trade.

HILO, July 22.—Evidence on the Republican organization's complaint that citizen labor was shut out by L. M. Whitehouse, in the performance of his contract on the Kukui-Ookala road, is conflicting. Affidavits have been published in the local papers of applications by citizens for work rejected by Mr. Whitehouse.

A. Lidgate, chairman of the Hamakua road board, under date of June 15, wrote to the Superintendent of Public Works, saying:

"Owing to the fact that there are so few citizens resident in the section where the Oukala-Kukui road is to be built, we desire that you grant to the contractor permission to employ non-citizen labor, making it a condition that no able bodied citizen shall be denied work or job."

"The above shall not be taken to mean that the contractor may submit to Asiatics."

Superintendent Holloway, replying, said:

"I have already given my verbal consent to the use of Asiatics on the work to the contractor, and I hereby ratify this agreement, with the understanding that all able-bodied citizens who apply shall be given work and that it is distinctly understood that no sub-contracts shall be let to any non-citizen."

Albert Horner, acting for the Hamakua road board, investigated the matter and, in a report to Chairman Lidgate, among other things, said:

"I went over on Tuesday, the 12th of the month, but found that Whitehouse's foreman had gone into Hilo, so did not see him, but I was told that he would be home early Wednesday forenoon. I then sent word to all the natives living in that neighborhood that wished to work on this contract, to be at the place the following day at 2 o'clock to meet me there, and I would like all of them that wished to work to make formal application in my presence. I did not rely on the message of the afternoon, but early Wednesday morning sent a special messenger to tell them if they wished to get work on this job to be there at the time mentioned above. There was but one native turned up during the afternoon, he was offered a job, he accepted, and promised to be at work on Thursday, but did not show up."

"The fact of the matter is, I do not think any of these natives would work anyway. I have known them for years, and have known but a few of them to do any work during this time. Whitehouse's foreman informs me that he will take on any one that applies for work, and will pay for pick and shovel work at the rate of from 8 to 12¢ per hour. I consider this very good pay for the classes of work that is expected of them. Whitehouse's foreman also told me that the man that applied for work when I was there was the first native, although there had been 4 Portuguese (2 boys and 2 men); the boys being at work the day I was there. I believe the men had promised to go to work in a few days. As these Portuguese are not citizens, and as I know they are not good men, they having been recently discharged from Kula, and as Whitehouse is not under any obligation to employ non-citizens, I believe it indicates that anyone can get work."

One of the Hilo papers sarcastically comments on the condition of citizens having to apply to a Japanese foreman for work.

Mr. Benton of Benton & Arioli, in conversation, says: "My bid was for citizen labor and that was the labor that I would have put on the job. At present we are using citizen labor almost exclusively on the Pahala-Volcano road contract, and I feel sure that we could have got citizen labor for the Oukala road. We got our citizen labor from Pahala and Kau district."

BOARD OF TRADE.

The Board of Trade has recommended to Henry E. Cooper of the County Bill Commission that there be one county for the Island of Hawaii, giving in a detailed statement the advantages that would result from there being but one county.

F. Brushell was selected as a suitable person for the position of appraiser for the Land Office for this district. The Board also took up the matter of a site for the Hilo Jail, with the result of the following recommendation addressed to Superintendent Holloway:

"We have examined several suggested sites and after careful consideration we respectfully recommend that portion of the Pihonua land situate about seven-eighths of a mile from the Hilo Court House and containing an area of approximately 13 acres. This land is held by Mr. John T. Baker under a lease from the Government."

The Board of Trade rooms are open to the public, with reading and writing conveniences at the disposal of visitors. Files of the latest papers are there and everyone is welcome.

HEAVY EARTHQUAKE.

Last Sunday at 2 p. m. quite a seismic visitation came to Hilo and vicinity, waking the good inhabitants from their afternoon slumbers, and tumbling pictures and bric-a-brac about in a headless manner. The quaking was slow and steady, vibrating about 23 seconds, with a period in the middle of about 5 seconds of real genuine jolting. Houses and trees could be seen swaying to and fro, and considerable damage was done to crockery, glass, etc. The whole was felt at the Volcano House, which was rather unusual, as usual earthquakes that strike Hilo are merely felt at the Volcano. Recently the shock caused several cracks in the wall of the crater for during the night there were rumblings on the west and

south sides of the pit. Walls heretofore of an angle of 50 or 60 degrees are now perpendicular. The lava flow and cones are covered with about 50 or 60 feet of debris. The hot cracks are much hotter, and the crater itself is perfectly clear, no steam or sulphur fumes escaping at all. If this lack of smoke continues there is apt to be an explosion and outbreak shortly, according to the kanaoians who profess to know.

HILO'S SUMMER RESORT.

Everyone that spent the Fourth at the Volcano is unstinting in their praise of the management of the hotel, and the good times they had while there. One cannot find a more magnificent view than from the hotel verandas, and one would have to go a long way to find a more exhilarating and bracing air than one encounters on their trips about the hotel grounds and in taking in the several points of interest. There are enough points of interest about the great cavern to give one occupation for every day in the week.

Mr. St. Clair Ridgwood has so changed things at the Volcano House that it is a comfort to be housed there. The era of olden days, when hard beds, dirty floors and a disagreeable table were the order of the day, has passed. The guest when he goes into his room finds a bouquet upon his dresser, clean linen upon his bed, crisp towels upon the rack, and cleanliness staring him from every side and making him blush at the dust he has picked up on the road. Bright white celery and fresh strawberries from the hotel gardens are among some of the many delicacies served up to all alike. In fact, there is no reason in the world why Hilo's four hundred should travel to the Coast for an outing, when right at home there is a summer resort of unequalled attractions, with good food and cheer that surpasses any resort of equal size.—Tribune.

CHANGES IN VOLCANO.

VOLCANO HOUSE, July 19.—The heavy earthquake shock last Sunday caused a disturbance in the crater here that has kept up ever since. The walls began caving in immediately after the quake and lava has been falling since Sunday. The cones and cracks from which the sulphur fumes have escaped since last January are entirely covered by debris and the floor of the crater is entirely free from smoke.

The conditions existing here today are the same as just prior to the outbreak last winter. The flow that took place then has been entirely covered up. It is expected that fire will appear in the crater at any time if the usual course of outbreaks is followed. Weather is cool and invigorating.—Herald.

PERSONAL.

The following passengers are booked for the bark Roderick Dhu, sailing tomorrow morning: Miss Elvira Euh, Mrs. C. McLennan, Mrs. E. A. Von Arnswaldt and child, R. N. Dunlap, Wm. Orbell, Miss Anna Lucas, Raymond Lucas, Joe Salvador, wife and child, and 50 Japanese stevedores.

Miss Viola Wight, who has been the energetic superintendent of the Waiala Settlement work, leaves by the Roderick Dhu tomorrow for her old home, Andover, Ohio, from which she has been absent four years.

Mrs. R. T. Guard and daughters, Messrs. Stephanie and Ruth, returned in the Roderick Dhu from the Coast.

Mrs. C. S. Holloway, Mrs. C. L. Wight and Miss Margaret Walker are visiting Senator and Mrs. John Brown at Reed's Bay.

Fred C. Smith, general ticket and passenger agent of the O. R. & L. Co., Honolulu, is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Lambert, Wailuku.

Miss Julia and Miss Lydia McStocker go to Honolulu today and will be joined shortly by their father and mother.

INJUNCTION STANDS FOR FULL HEARING

Judge Gear rendered a decision yesterday after hearing, in which he refused to dissolve the temporary injunction obtained by the Territory of Hawaii against the Pacific Hardware & Steel Co. and its manager, T. A. Hays, restraining defendants from doing business in the Territory. Deputy Attorney General E. C. Peters appeared for the Territory, and Castle & Witherington for Hays.

The first and third grounds of the motion to dissolve were not pressed. These were that the temporary injunction was improvidently issued, and that the bill did not show authority for its issuance but did show a want of equity on its face.

The second ground, that no bond was required and none given, is held not good because such a plea implies that the Territory could never sue out an injunction.

As no argument was offered on the main question as to whether the bill was sufficient to sustain an order granting the writ the court, considering the serious questions involved, is of opinion that it would be better to decide this question upon the final hearing, and the court will take the matter up at any time the defendant wishes.

ANYONE who has ever given Chamberlain's Cough, Croup and Diarrhoea Remedy a trial will tell you it is unequalled for all stomach and bowel troubles. It never fails and is pleasant to take. For sale by all druggists and grocers. Beware of cheap imitations. Chamberlain, Small & Co., Lowell, Mass., U.S.A.

THE STRIKE ALL OVER

Japs Return to Work in the Oahu Fields.

The Waipahu strike is at an end. The Japanese field laborers will go out to their work this morning as usual, the differences between the strikers and the management having been adjusted to their mutual satisfaction.

High Sheriff Brown, Deputy Sheriff Chillingworth, Lieut. Leslie, the twelve mounted police and twenty-four foot police returned to the city late yesterday afternoon, leaving only Lieut. Hart and a force of ten men on duty at the plantation. These will be withdrawn today.

Editor Shiozawa, Mr. Imamura of the Buddhist Temple and Fred Makino labored long and earnestly with the strikers yesterday afternoon and finally brought them to a realization of the hopelessness of their cause. The result of their advice was that the strikers agreed to go to work today. In the case of the laborers who inhabit the various camps anywhere from two to four miles away from the plantation office, it was agreed that they go back to work tomorrow morning. The majority of these men, with their families, had brought all their household goods to the mill vicinity ready to leave the plantation if it was so ordered. The management has agreed to furnish cars for the transportation of the baggage back to the various camps.

During the meeting yesterday afternoon the strikers said that other plantations let the men off at 4 o'clock on Saturdays, while they worked to 4:30, and other estates gave them time and a half on Sundays should they be required to work then. The Waipahu laborers believed that they should have the same privileges.

Another matter which was thoroughly discussed was the question of certain Japanese who are working on contracts, giving them up and receiving regular laborer's wages, \$16 per month, or keeping the contracts and receiving \$13 per month.

It was shown to the strikers that under the circumstances such questions could not be decided off hand by the management and would have to be referred to the Planters' Association. It was announced that a meeting of the Association would meet here on Friday.

As predicted in yesterday's Advertiser the climax in the strike of the Japanese laborers at Waipahu came early in the forenoon when the strikers refused to accept the pay offered them by the management.

On the early morning train 24 additional police officers under the command of High Sheriff Brown were despatched from Honolulu to Waipahu, making the entire armed force now encamped there, 46 men. High Sheriff Brown, Deputy Sheriff Chillingworth, Lieut. Leslie and Detective McDuffie are on duty at the plantation with the men.

No trouble occurred yesterday, although there was more than the usual amount of excitement owing to the fact that many Japanese began packing up their belongings. Some have left the plantation and a few at once went to Ewa plantation and applied for work. The management there refused to employ them, and it is understood that all other plantation managers on this island and the other islands will refuse to hire men for the present.

The money for paying off the laborers was already yesterday morning in the trays at the plantation office, but few came to get it. It is known that about half of the Japanese are not willing to continue the strike but are kept in the leash by the strikers, who, with some show of force and intimidating tactics, have compelled them to stand pat. The management is of the opinion that the strikers will go back to work peacefully, while the ring-leaders and others will probably be left to their own devices. It is possible that the police may shortly take action against this class of gentlemen of leisure and enforce charges of vagrancy against them. If a few of them were put on the reef, their influence would undoubtedly wane and strikes be of less frequency.

Another big meeting was held yesterday afternoon at the plantation, and a committee visited the manager to have a conference. They presented the matter of the desire of giving up contracts for cutting cane and going to work on a stated wage-basis, to wit, \$16 per month.

**CAMPBELL ESTATE
HEAVY SURCHARGES**

Wm. R. Sims, master, had his report on the accounts of the executors of the estate of James Campbell, deceased, approved in the main by a decision of Judge Gear filed yesterday. Overcharges of commissions on many items of receipts and expenditures were reported by the master, upon which the court ordered surcharges to the amount of \$10,565.

Upon the executors correcting the accounts in accordance with this opinion and prior opinions, they will be discharged and their bonds cancelled upon filing receipts of the decedent under the will. The trustee who succeeded the executors will be required to give bonds in \$25,000 each, that being the yearly income as shown by the will. There are many commendatory references to the work of Mr. Sims, as exhibited in his report, throughout the decision. James A. Munroe appeared for the executors, and J. A. Munroe for the trustee, and J. A. Munroe for the executor.

OLD LADY HOLDS FORT

Justice Hartwell Meets an Old Friend.

By unanimous opinion, written by Justice Hartwell, the Supreme Court denies a writ of scire facias applied for by R. Maka in the rather ancient case of Punilama vs. Mele and Makai. Castle & Witherington appeared for petitioner. The writ was wanted to issue to Mele, an aged native woman, "to show cause why a certain informal judgment made by this court November 29, 1868, should not be formally entered and execution thereon issue against Mele for the possession of certain land in Honolulu described in the petition."

When the judgment was given the court was constituted by Chief Justice Allen, Justices Hartwell and Austin, and the judgment was signed by the late Justice L. McCully, at that time clerk of court. It read: "The court by Justice Austin rendered opinion, as verdict, giving judgment to the plaintiff for the land, but without damages."

After the passing of a generation, Justice Hartwell comes again to the bench—the sole survivor of the worthies above named—and meets the same old case. In the meantime the Supreme Court of Hawaii has passed through several organic changes and many complete changes in the personnel of its members.

It was recited in the petition that no formal judgment was ever entered, that subsequently to the record above quoted Punilama conveyed his interest to Maka, the petitioner, and that Mele continued, after the Hawaiian friendly fashion, to live in rooms on the premises without paying rent other than occasional water rates until within a year past when she, under the advice of others, first made two claims that she had a right to the land; "first, that she had a right to the whole land under a deed from Punilama, being the same deed adjudicated to be void in this action; and second, that she had a right to live there on account of long residence; and being notified, declined to remove from said land." It was further stated by the applicant that Makai, the other defendant, was dead.

The court denies the application because the application itself shows that the surviving defendant in the action claims by adverse possession, and a plea of the statute of limitations in a proceeding for a writ of scire facias is good in law if sustained by evidence. In the body of the decision, concluding, the court says: "As this court has not jurisdiction to entertain such a plea, which requires a jury trial, the application for the writ must be denied, and it is ordered accordingly."

HAD NO CASE.
After hearing argument only from the opposition, presented by D. L. Witherington, Justice Hartwell yesterday delivered a short oral opinion of the Supreme Court dismissing the plaintiff's application for a rehearing of Palolo Land & Improvement Co. vs. Wong Kwai and others. This is the somewhat celebrated water rights case that Mrs. Emma M. Nakulua, Commissioner of Private Ways and Water Rights, spent many weeks in trying. Her decision was confirmed by the Supreme Court with some modifications, but the plaintiff made this application for a rehearing. T. McCants Stewart and Lorrin Andrews were attorneys for the plaintiff and, upon the decision being rendered, Mr. Stewart said:

"The clear argument of Mr. Witherington could not be improved upon. It may be permitted to me to say for myself and Mr. Andrews, my associate on the trial of this cause and on the hearing before this court, that this motion was made against our legal judgment. The treasurer of the Palolo Co., Mr. W. L. Howard, worked the matter out to his satisfaction, part of the motion being in his handwriting, and we submitted our own judgment to lay opinions."

HILO ELK GUEST AT BANQUET

A stray Elk from the Hilo herd browsed with a big herd of the Honolulu antlered folk last night at the Alexander Young Hotel and was given the time of his life. The visitor was Exalted Ruler E. E. Richardson of Hilo Lodge, B. P. O. E., and his hosts were members of Honolulu Lodge, No. 616.

The banquet was spread in the grill room which was decorated with American and Hawaiian flags. The table was in the form of an oval, covers being laid for thirty-two guests. Purple and white, the colors of Elkdom, were noticeable in all the table decorations. The centerpiece was a handsome silver epergne filled with purple and white asters and the candelabra lights were shaded with purple and adorned with white ribbons. At each plate was a lapel knot of purple and white ribbons.

Exalted Ruler J. H. Fisher of the Honolulu lodge presided, at the opposite end of the board were Past Exalted Rulers Dr. C. H. Cooper and E. E. Thompson. Acting Governor Atkinson sat at the left of Dr. Cooper.

The hosts were of the kind which generally prevail at Elk gatherings. When a speaker arose and attempted to address his fellow antlers he was greeted with all manner of noisy demonstrations which broke across him in a moment his mouth. Interrupted speeches, songs and a rattling good time filled out an evening such as the visiting Elk will have come to remember long.

SEPARATION SETTLEMENT

C. H. Bishop's New Trust Deed for His Wife and Family.

In an oral decision Judge De Bolt granted the prayer of the bill in equity brought by Charles H. Bishop and Evelyn G. Bishop against E. Faxon Bishop and Joseph O. Carter. S. H. Derby appeared for C. H. Bishop and W. A. Whitting for defendants. By a trust deed of October 14, 1901, C. H. Bishop conveyed certain property real and personal to defendants, the net income of the trust to be paid to him for life and upon his death the trust estate to be conveyed free and clear of the trusts, to such person or persons as he might designate by his last will and testament, subject, however, to the power right of his wife, Evelyn H. Bishop.

On April 25, 1904, Bishop and his wife executed a deed of declaration of trust whereby the terms of the original trust deed were modified in some respects, in others enlarged and added to, new trusts and obligations being created thereunder. The purpose of this second trust deed, among other things, was to make a permanent settlement upon Evelyn G. Bishop and the children of her and Charles H. Bishop, which should be in full of all marital claims on the part of Evelyn G. Bishop against Charles H. Bishop for the support of herself, or her children, or by way of dower or otherwise. At the same time as the settlement was effected Judge Jacob Hardy granted Evelyn G. Bishop a separation against Charles H. Bishop, and the two are now living separate and apart.

The petitioners requested the defendants to accept the new trust deed and carry out its provisions, but though the defendants were willing to do so they doubted their authority. In their answer they set up that the first deed of trust was a voluntary settlement completely executed and that the second deed was a revocation of the first which a court of equity could not decree. They state other grounds for asking that the petition be denied.

The court holds that the original deed is revocable and that the second deed may be executed, and therefore grants the prayer of the bill.

The property placed in trust under the first deed amounted to about \$100,000 in value. Under the second deed one-third of the trust estate, after liquidating a debt to E. Faxon Bishop, was to be set apart, free and clear of the trust deed, as the sole and absolute property of C. H. Bishop, also free and clear of dower or any marital claim, the trustees to make the division so that he should receive, as near as practicable, an equal proportion of income and non-income bearing property. The remaining two-thirds was to be held in trust and one-half of its net income to be the absolute property of Evelyn G. Bishop during the term of her natural life, and the remaining one-half to be paid share and share alike to the five children, the share of any of them who might die to go to his or her heirs. Upon the death of the mother her share goes in equal division to the children, and upon the death of both parents the entire estate passes to the children.

The makers of the deed reserve the right to annul, abridge, alter or amend the deed at any time, but only by their joint act or consent, while upon the death of either of them the trust shall become absolute, irrevocable and no longer subject to amendment.

ADMIRALTY CASES IN FEDERAL COURT

Judge Dole rendered a decision in favor of the respondents, with costs divided between the parties, in the admiralty libel for damages brought by Hilde Bakker and others, relatives of Douwe Bakker, deceased, against the American schooner Susie M. Plummer. Libellants claimed damages on account of the drowning of Douwe Bakker, a seaman of the libellee vessel, alleged to have been caused by the giving way of a rotten rope under his feet. While the court finds there was negligence, proof is lacking that the dead man contributed definitely or regularly to the support of his sisters complaining. They would be entitled to nominal damages in a court of law, but such damages are not given in admiralty for personal torts.

An answer has been filed by H. A. Jensen, vice president of H. Hackfeld & Co., Ltd., to the libel in admiralty of Mary P. K. Makakilihi against the bark Olympic, claiming \$50,000 damages on account of the death of her husband from falling into the hold of that vessel. Negligence is denied, it being alleged on the contrary that Samuel Makakilihi, the dead man, disobeyed orders in standing upon the hatch while receiving sugar. It is declared that the beams across the hatch opening were not rotten, but broke under the impact of heavy slings of sugar. Moreover, it is alleged on information and belief that the libellant was never married to Samuel Makakilihi, hence was not his wife nor entitled to sue as such.

D. W. Anderson's golf players defeated those of W. M. Gilford at the Menlo Links on Saturday, winning 7 holes to 5. A number of players were out on the links yesterday. The players have the highest praise for the course.

HAYS PUTS UP A FIGHT

Three Documents Filed Against Injunction Proceedings.

T. A. Hays, representative of the Pacific Hardware and Steel Co., by his attorneys, Castle & Withington, has filed a demurrer, an answer and a motion to dissolve the temporary injunction in the suit of the Territory of Hawaii to enjoin that corporation and himself from doing business in the Territory.

The demurrer states that the plaintiff has not stated a cause to entitle it to relief, and not shown that it has any right or interest in the subject matter as would entitle it to the relief prayed.

In the answer it is denied that the corporation exists under the laws of California, and alleged that it is a New Jersey corporation. It is claimed that the corporation does business in this Territory altogether as a part of the foreign or interstate commerce of the United States. Also it is declared that the corporation's business here is and has always been an order business—that is to say, "this respondent is an employee and is not an officer of said corporation and as such employee is authorized to accept orders for goods, which orders are transmitted by him to the office in San Francisco and goods are shipped from the State of California or some other state of the Union to the persons giving said orders in the Territory of Hawaii, and that no other or further business is being done by said respondent, the Pacific Hardware and Steel Company, within the Territory of Hawaii," etc. Further, he admits that, as an employee but not as an officer of the corporation, he has maintained an office for his personal use, but not for the use of any officer or stockholder or to carry on any business of said corporation other than as specifically named by him. He denies that the said corporation is obliged by law to do any of the acts set forth which it is claimed he has failed and neglected to do in said bill. Wherefore he prays that the injunction be denied and the preliminary injunction be dissolved.

The motion to dissolve the temporary injunction, the hearing of which Judge Gear has set for Monday at 12 o'clock noon, is based on the following grounds:

"First: That said injunction had been improvidently granted through mistake of misapprehension of the court and without notice to this respondent.

"Second: That no bond has been given in said action and that no bond is required in a case of this kind, and the Act being new and never having been misconstrued, as a matter of discretion, a preliminary injunction should not be granted and the injunction already granted should be dissolved.

"Third: That the bill filed in this case does not show any authority for the issuance of said writ and does show a want of equity on which to grant it.

"Fourth: That the answer denies all of the alleged equities in the bill and under the circumstances of the case the preliminary injunction should be dissolved."

CONFIDENCE

said Lord Chatham, "is a plant of slow growth." People believe in things that they see, and in a broad sense they are right. What is sometimes called blind faith is not faith at all. There must be reason and fact to form a foundation for trust. In regard to a medicine or remedy, for example, people ask, "Has it cured others? Have cases like mine been relieved by it? Is it in harmony with the truths of modern science, and has it a record above suspicion? If so, it is worthy of confidence; and if I am ever attacked by any of the maladies for which it is commended I shall resort to it in full belief in its power to help me." On these lines WAMPOLE'S PREPARATION has won its high reputation among medical men, and the people of all civilized countries. They trust it for the same reason that they trust in the familiar laws of nature or in the action of common things. This effective remedy is palatable as honey and contains the nutritive and curative properties of Pure Cod Liver Oil, extracted by us from fresh cod livers, combined with the Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites and the Extracts of Malt and Wild Cherry. It quickly eradicates the poisonous, disease-breeding acids and other toxic matters from the system; regulates and promotes the normal action of the organs, gives vigorous appetite and digestion, and is infallible in Prostration—following Fevers, etc., Scrofula, Influenza, Asthma, Wasting Diseases, Throat and Lung Troubles, etc. Dr. W. A. Young, of Canada, says: "Your tasteless preparation of cod liver oil has given me uniformly satisfactory results, my patients having been of all ages." It is a product of the skill and science of to-day and is successful after the old style modes of treatment have been appealed to in vain. *Sold by all chemists.

HONOLULU TO HAVE ONLY JOINT ASSOCIATION HOME

Y. W. C. A. and Y. M. C. A. Have Leased the "Engleside" on Vineyard Street and will Conduct it for Members of Both Sexes.

Honolulu is shortly to enjoy the privilege of having the only joint Y. W. C. A. and Y. M. C. A., boarding house in the world. The "Engleside" on Vineyard street, one of the popular boarding houses of the city, has been leased and will be operated in a short time under the direction of Secretary H. C. Brown of the Y. M. C. A. and Mrs. Brown, secretary of the Y. W. C. A. Neither secretary knows of the existence elsewhere of another joint Association boarding house.

The proposition of starting such a home has been discussed for many years in both associations, and a couple of years ago the Y. W. C. A. paved the way for the purchase of a site in Makiki for a Woman's Home. There have also been several projects on hand for an Association Men's Home, but owing to the difficulty of securing proper financial backing both projects had to be dropped.

At a meeting of the directors of the Y. W. C. A. last week the boarding house proposition was thoroughly discussed and it was decided to make the trial. Both associations have felt the need of a home where members could be housed and the "Engleside" proposition was found to be available.

The "Engleside" has been leased for one year with the option of purchase. It is proposed to make it a real home to the members enjoying its privileges and is not to be considered exactly as a money-making concern for either association.

It is proposed to conduct the home on different lines from other Y. M. C. A. and Y. W. C. A. homes, because it will be run entirely without the rules generally prevailing for such institutions. It will be run on the home principle, where the "family council" will adjust matters thought necessary to be dealt with. In other words, it will be conducted on the self-governing plan.

The "Engleside" will accommodate 25 people, and table boarders as well will be taken in. The lunch-room at the Y. W. C. A. will not be interfered with in any way.

A NATIONAL MOSQUITO EXTERMINATING SOCIETY

(From the Scientific American.)

It having been demonstrated by many physicians and scientific men that certain species of mosquitoes facilitate the transmission of malaria and fevers from affected communities to those not affected, it follows that the only remedy is to prevent the production of the pest. The method most effective is the drainage of swamps or meadows to avoid standing pools of water; the results obtained in this way have been highly encouraging. Many desirable towns, presenting most attractive locations for residences, have acquired such reputation for having malaria and mosquitoes that their development has been greatly retarded. It is to show how easily and with what small comparative expense these depressing conditions can be reversed and improved, that the National Mosquito Extermination Society was organized in this city last winter. The report of the society has recently been published, and contains many useful suggestions as to the best methods to be pursued to prevent the breeding of the mosquito. The society is desirous of enlisting in its membership all persons interested in promoting the general subject, and wishes to secure information from all parts of the country, later to be published in its annual report. As previously remarked, one of the most extensive plans for ridding a locality of mosquitoes is by a thorough drainage of meadows or swamps.

This is now recommended for the great meadows lying east of the city of Newark, N. J., covering a tract about eighteen miles long by four miles wide, or about 72,000 acres. The New Jersey State Geologist and two of his scientific associates have made a report urging the draining and filling of the Newark meadows as the only means of ridding the regions of the mosquito pest.

The report states that the agricultural value of the lands to be redeemed and cultivated will ultimately repay the cost. But the good effect on the surrounding cities and suburban towns in preventing the spread of malaria, thereby promoting the public health, is a greater reason why public aid should be demanded in cooperation with private enterprise or subscription for the prosecution of the work.

Work will have to be begun, no doubt, as that on Long Island was, at the expense of public-spirited citizens who are willing to risk money to prove in a practical way the extermination of the mosquito. It requires cooperation from so many sources that all that private citizens can do by organization and all that the cities can be induced to do in the way of appropriation will need to be combined in order to work on a territory large enough to make the demonstration convincing. It will be an excellent plan for village or town improvement associations in mosquito localities to discuss in public meeting the necessity of eliminating the mosquito pest, urging cooperation with adjoining localities, and show by maps and plans what can be done to secure permanent and lasting improvement. Ultimately, city and State aid can be secured to assist the work, much on the same plan as State aid is now given in road building.

The importance of the mosquito is truly understood as regards its relation to the public health in the Panama Canal territory is shown by the appointment of Dr. William C. Gorgas, assistant surgeon general, U. S. A., who has instructions to provide drainage for swamps, and all mosquito-breeding places in that district. He is now in Panama for that purpose.

The board of health of the village of Lyons, N. Y., has recently adopted a new rule, requiring that all open barrels, casks or cisterns containing water shall be covered with mosquito netting, to prevent the escape of any mosquitoes breeding on the surface.

Under the right conditions it is astonishing what a large quantity of mosquitoes will develop and breed from a small amount of water. There are localities under our own observation which have been free from mosquitoes for six years past, which for many years were unbearable to live in in hot weather, all due to the elimination of stagnant pools by simple drainage.

The extermination of the mosquito is a question of growing importance, and we hope will receive general attention among the various States and Territories of this country. The remarkable progress made in Havana, Cuba, in this direction in the prevention of yellow fever by protection from mosquitoes is a notable example of improvement resulting from hygienic scientific investigation.

DAVID LAWRENCE ARRESTED ON A SERIOUS CHARGE

The Chronicle says:

David Lawrence, representative of an Eastern tobacco firm, filled himself with liquor Monday night and slopped his good time over to the next morning. It was a cold bottle and hot bird that he craved and he sought them at "Tab's" restaurant, at 323 Larkin street. His condition was not one that satisfied the waiters, and they refused to serve him and his companion with refreshment of any kind. Then he called long and loud for the proprietors. Babcock was there, but said that he was not, so the superheated inebriate still continued to howl.

Just then Percy McMillan, a waiter with a misplaced idea of diplomacy, endeavored to quiet matters and dispel the war cloud, but he only caused another for Lawrence threatened to cut his beard out and grill his daughter at the waiter with a pocket-knife as a proof of good faith. McMillan caught the knife in his arm, where a slight wound was inflicted, and Lawrence rushed off to another room, kicking on the door and demanding a revolver with which he might shoot Babcock, and saying that he would carve every one present into slices. No one accommodated him, and Policemen Krake and Heit, who had been summoned, arrested him for an assault with intent to commit murder, after they had pursued him as far as 421 Golden Gate avenue.

His case was continued by Police Judge Conlan until next Tuesday, and it being learned by the Court that McMillan's wounds were superficial, he fixed bail in the sum of \$500, for which sureties were furnished.

Lawrence came here from Hawaii and has made himself well known along the line during his stay. It is urged by those who know him that liquor has a peculiar effect on him and transference an ordinarily peaceful citizen into a monster of brute force.

EDUCATION IN HAWAII

Comparison of Present With Previous Year. Industrial Work.

For the year ending June 30, 1903, the number of public schools in the Territory of Hawaii was 147, being an increase of three over the number for the corresponding previous year, and the number of private schools fifty-seven, a decrease of two as compared with the year ending June 30, 1902. The year 1904 shows 399 teachers in the public and 247 in the private schools, against 386 in the public and 247 in the private schools in 1903. Pupils in the public schools this year number 14,467, compared with 13,793 last year, an increase of 674, while the private schools have 4532 against 4622 in 1903, an increase of 210. Total of public and private school attendance is 19,299, against 18,415 last year, an increase of 884. Of the public school teachers 107 are male and 292 female, and the private eighty-two male and 165 female. Of the public school pupils 7947 are male and 6520 female, and the private 2510 male and 2322 female.

NATIONALITY OF PUPILS.

A comparative statement of the nationality of pupils attending both public and private schools this year and last year is here given:

	1904.	1903.
Hawaiian	4,877	4,893
Part Hawaiian	3,234	3,018
American	877	799
British	205	217
German	321	295
Portuguese	4,345	4,243
Scandinavian	125	194
Japanese	2,920	2,521
Chinese	1,650	1,554
Porto Rican	558	538
Other foreigners	189	143
	19,299	18,415

The statistics from which the foregoing figures are taken show an increase of Japanese in the public schools, for 1904 over 1903, of 343, and of Chinese 86.

NATIONALITY OF TEACHERS.

A comparative statement, as between the two years, of the nationality of teachers in all schools is as follows:

	1904.	1903.
Hawaiian	83	78
Part Hawaiian	86	72
American	314	327
British	59	57
German	15	13
Portuguese	24	32
Scandinavian	14	15
Japanese	9	9
Chinese	16	13
Other foreigners	16	17
	646	633

All of the nine Japanese teachers are employed in private schools. Thirteen of the sixteen Chinese teachers are employed in private schools, while all of the three hundred and fourteen in public schools are American citizens.

DISTRIBUTION OF PUPILS.

Public school pupils are distributed by islands thus: Hawaii, 4738; Maui and Lanai, 2413; Molokai, 254; Oahu, 5176; Kauai and Niihau, 1886; total, 14,467. Private school pupils are thus distributed: Hawaii, 1678; Maui and Lanai, 780; Oahu, 2811; Kauai and Niihau, 163; total, 4532.

AGES OF PUPILS.

In the public schools there are 213 boys and 145 girls under six years of age, 2292 boys and 1983 girls from six to eight, 5049 boys and 4113 girls from eight to fifteen and 291 boys and 281 girls above fifteen.

In the private schools 399 boys and 425 girls are under six, 1709 boys and 1651 girls from six to fifteen and 402 boys and 246 girls above 15.

Totals in public and private schools are 1182 children under six, 16,837 from six to fifteen and 1229 above fifteen.

INDUSTRIAL TRAINING.

Industrial training, etc., was imparted this year to pupils in the public schools as follows:

Sewing—Hawaii, 1754; Maui, 1043; Molokai, 97; Oahu, 2696; Kauai and Niihau, 832; total, 6413.

Knife Work—Hawaii, 58; Maui, 49; Molokai, 8; Oahu, 30; Kauai and Niihau, 31; total, 76.

Agriculture—Hawaii, 1782; Maui, 717; Molokai, 91; Oahu, 3009; Kauai and Niihau, 575; total, 6173.

Laubala and Bamboo Work—Hawaii, 125; Maui, 446; Molokai, 39; Oahu, 134; Kauai and Niihau, 22; total, 466.

Mat Weaving—Hawaii, 2825; Maui, 1693; Molokai, 86; Oahu, 4426; Kauai and Niihau, 28; total, 9088.

Other Manual Training—Hawaii, 43; Maui, 15; Molokai, 20; Oahu, 144; Kauai and Niihau, 115; total, 337.

Drawing—Hawaii, 3154; Maui, 1636; Molokai, 154; Oahu, 4555; Kauai and Niihau, 1463; total, 10,902.

Singing Tonic Sol Fa—Hawaii, 418; Maui, 107; Molokai, 17; Oahu, 1222; Kauai and Niihau, 1365; total, 3229.

The foregoing statistics are derived from tables prepared by direction of Superintendent A. T. Atkinson for the Governor's annual report to the Secretary of the Interior, which requires its data to be of the year ending June 30. Reports of the Department of Public Instruction for the Legislature are made for the years ending December 31. Mr. Atkinson gave out these statistics earlier on this occasion because of a request for information from the special committee of the Builders and Traders' Exchange on the subject of Asiatic children in the public schools.

Mr. Nicholas Lakusta of H. Hackfeld & Co. left on the late S. S. America for New York. Mr. Lakusta has been in poor health and hopes to be benefited by the trip around the Horn.

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SMALL NEWSBOY PLAYS THE HERO

A small newsboy played the part of the hero yesterday afternoon. The young son of Tam Sung, a well known Chinese merchant of this city, was playing on the stone wall at the Nuuanu stream at about three o'clock in the afternoon, when he lost his balance and fell into the water, which at that place is quite deep. Attracted by the cries of the child a little newsboy by the name of Anton Lopez leaped into the water and pulled out the child, whose feet were waving above the water. The baby was unconscious when pulled out, but by quick work was resuscitated and is now not much the worse for his dangerous adventure.

SUMMER COMPLAINT is the children's most dangerous enemy and the mother's most dreaded foe. Immediate and proper treatment is always necessary. Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy, given according to directions, is the most effective remedy known. For sale by all dealers and druggists. Remedy, Smith & Co., Ltd., Agents for Hawaii.

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REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

Entered for Record July 21, 1904.
H E Wally to Ariana E Austin et al. BS
J D Paris to Hala Canning Co. AL
B P Bishop Est by Trs to Hala Canning Co. AL
Charles W Booth and wf to Mrs Robert Lishman. D
Hawn Stock Yards Co Ltd to Edward H Lewis. BS
Edward H Lewis to Thomas Fitch. CM
Mew Tang Soon to Tang Tuck. BS
Philip M Lansdale by atty et al to Eugene M Campbell. D
John Kekuku and wf to Wm G Irwin. M

Entered for Record July 22, 1904.
Est B P Bishop by Trs to Territory of Hawaii. D
William O Smith Tr to Kate L Vida. Rel
Mark Hoo to Lee Chow. BS
Nuuanu Hill to W P Hala. L
W P Hala to Hana Plant Co. AL
Hattie K Vivichaves and hsb to Territory of Hawaii. D
John A Buck and wf to Tropie Agri. Co. AL
R A Wadsworth to Tang You. Rel
Joe Andrade Tr to Trs of Est of S C Allen. AM
Wong Shiu King et als by atty of mtgee to Lewers & Cooke Ltd. D

Recorded July 12, 1904.
Gear, Lansing & Co by Trs to Manuel V Souza. D
Lot 12 Bk 5, Kaimuki Tract, Honolulu, Oahu; \$550. B 261, p 250. Dated July 7, 1904.
C H Banning by Trs to John W Kaula; Par Rel; lots 11, 12, 13, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22 and 24, Kaula Tract, Wailuku, Maui; \$2700. B 259, p 261. Dated July 11, 1904.
John W Kaula and wf to Maui Land Co Ltd; D; lots 11, 12, 13, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22 and 24, Kaula Tract, Wailuku, Maui; \$4500. B 261, p 251. Dated June 21, 1904.
Maui Land Co Ltd to W T Robinson et al; M; lots 11, 12, 13, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22 and 24, Kaula Tract, Wailuku, Maui; \$2500. B 259, p 263. Dated June 10, 1904.
Chas P West to James E Fullerton; Tr; BS; 1/2 int in Watson & West (firm), No 162 Hotel St, Honolulu, Oahu; \$468.65. B 265, p 48. Dated July 12, 1904.

First Am Savs & Tr Co of Hawaii Ltd to Gear Lansing & Co; Par Rel; lot 10 Bk 51, Kaimuki Tract, Honolulu, Oahu; \$75. B 259, p 267. Dated June 29, 1904.
K Kauli and wf to Kino (w) by Tr; D; pe land, Kealia, Kawaihau, Kauai; \$1. etc. B 261, p 254. Dated June 16, 1904.

Kuanaa (k) to Kino (w); D; pe land and bldgs, Kealia, Kawaihau, Kauai; \$1. B 261, p 255. Dated June 16, 1904.

K Kauli and wf to William Kauli; D; pe land, Kealia, Kawaihau, Kauai; \$1. etc. B 261, p 256. Dated June 16, 1904.

Alfred W Carter and wf to George C Paris; D; per lot 7 of R P 4422 and rents on same, etc., Pawaia, Honolulu, Oahu; \$1000. B 261, p 258. Dated Mar 26, 1900.

Geo H Paris and wf to August Dreier; M; per lot 7 of R P 4422 and rents on same, etc., Pawaia, Honolulu, Oahu; \$1000. B 259, p 268. Dated Mar 26, 1900.

Est of B P Bishop by Trs to Territory of Hawaii; D; per kul 10869, Ap 13, Pauahi St, Honolulu, Oahu; \$1. B 261, p 259. Dated July 9, 1904.

Dowsett Co Ltd to Pacific Sugar Mill; L; kul 7825, Kapulea, Hamakua, Hawaii; 10 yrs @ \$75 per yr. B 257, p 393. Dated July 12, 1904.

Dowsett Co Ltd to William E Rowell; D; 1 share in Hul land, Wainiha, Kauai; \$300. B 261, p 261. Dated June 21, 1904.

Dowsett Co Ltd by Trs to William E Rowell; Par Rel; lands, etc., Ahp Wainiha, Kauai, \$1. B 261, p 261. Dated June 21, 1904.

Henry Van Gieson Tr to George Lucas Tr; D; int in 5000 A land and sea fishery, Makaha, Waianae, Oahu; \$175. B 261, p 262. Dated July 12, 1904.

Entered for Record July 23, 1904.

Unuhua (w) to Kealiohoopi Leokli. D
J Alfred Magoon & wf to Antonio de M Souza. D
Abigail K C Parker to August Gramberg. D
Est of James Campbell by Trs to Samuel Parker Tr of. Par Rel
Samuel Parker & by Tr to Abigail K C Parker. Add'l Sec'ty
Samuel Parker & by Tr to Trs of Est of James Campbell. Add'l Sec'ty
Samuel Parker & wf to F Wundenberg Tr. D
Samuel Parker & by Tr to August Gramberg. D
Kawae Kaelemakule et al to Kalewe (k). D
C Johnson to J A Magoon. M
B P Bishop Est by Trs to Hawaii Land Co Ltd. Can L

Recorded July 13, 1904.

A K Mika to Augustine Medeiros, D; Kul 6667, Makapala, Koloa, Kauai; \$150. Book 258, p 260. Dated Aug 26, 1903.

Albert N Campbell Tr to Helen G Fonseca, Rel; Lot 23, Bk 2, bldgs etc, Kapiolani Tract, Honolulu, Oahu; \$500. Book 252, p 35. Dated July 12, 1904.

Emmeline M Magoon to Robert W Davis, Agmt; in re-conveyance of pe land, Mokapu, Koolau, Oahu. Book 265, p 55. Dated July 6, 1904.

Helen G Fonseca to Thorwald Rasmussen; D; Lot 23, Bk 2, Kapiolani Tract, Honolulu, Oahu; \$750. Book 261, p 263. Dated July 12, 1904.

O H Hakuole et al to Pioneer Mill Co Ltd; L; R P 6328, Kul 1718, Polanui, Lahaina, Maui; 5 yrs at \$6-100 per yr. Dated July 11, 1904.

Edgar G Ferreira to Nelson W Brundage; D; int in Lot 8 of Gr 3137, Kaalehe Tract, Honolulu, Oahu; \$1250. Book 261, p 264. Dated July 11, 1904.

John H Wood by Trs to Otto C Ludloff; Rel; Lots 3 & 4, Bk 1, Kapiolani Tract, Honolulu, Oahu; \$600. Book 237, p 41. Dated July 12, 1904.

Mary E Kalekaleli by Gdn to Washington Mercantile Co Ltd by Tr; Can L; per Gr 3137 bldgs, fixtures etc, cor Keeaumoku & Wilder sts, Honolulu, Oahu. Dated Apr 1, 1904.

Alwine Conrad to Gertrude E Lane; Rel; 1 884-1900 acres land, bldgs etc, Punaohu St, Honolulu, Oahu; \$2500. Book 230, p 107. Dated July 13, 1904.

CHOLERA Morbus has lost its terrors in the home where a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy is kept. It never fails even in the most severe and dangerous cases. For sale by all dealers and druggists. Bennett Smith & Co., Ltd., Agents for Hawaii.

MUST HAVE MORE DATA

Hawaii Promotion Committee Active.

Small farming data is absolutely required by the Hawaii Promotion Committee that the secretary may intelligently answer the thousand and one inquiries directed by prospective settlers from the mainland, and to that end a letter has been sent to every member of the Farmers' Institute on all the islands, as well as to those who are known to be interested in soil production.

The inquiries are becoming more and more numerous as the months go by, and the committee finds that the data at hand is not sufficient to cover the ground included in the inquiries. One letter received in the Alameda's mail contained 23 inquiries relative to farming in the islands, the writer asking what soils were good for cane, corn, wheat, cotton and garden truck; what animals were used for tilling the soil, how much they cost, whether the prospective farmer had to bring them here or not, the cost of buildings, methods of getting farm products to market, cost of living, and procedure in obtaining public lands. One question was as to how he could raise cane to produce sugar for his own consumption. The range of inquiries is wide, entailing much detail in the answers.

Some data supplied from farmers to the committee indicated that the farming industry in Hawaii was yet in the experimental stage.

The committee's letter is as follows: The Hawaii Promotion Committee has received many requests for information as to the productiveness of farms in this territory, which cannot be answered fully owing to meagerness of the data at hand. It therefore requests that you will answer the following questions, or so much thereof as possible, so that there may be compiled something of value indicating the productiveness here of farms, to the end that there may be attracted many American farmers who will take up lands and build up homes.

In what district is your farm? How many acres have you? How much did you pay per acre? When did you purchase? How much per acre did it cost to clear and prepare for planting?

How much did it cost to plant to bananas; to coffee; to pineapples; to sugar cane; to vegetables?

How much does it cost to cultivate per acre, per month, bananas; coffee; pine; sugar cane; vegetables?

How many months does it take to mature a crop of bananas; pineapples; of coffee; of sugar cane; of vegetables? What is the expense of fertilizer (if any) per crop, per acre, of bananas; of coffee; of pine; of sugar; of vegetables? What is the cost of irrigation (if any) per acre, per crop, for bananas; for coffee; for pine; for sugar; for vegetables? What is the output per acre of bananas; of coffee; of pineapples; of sugar cane; of vegetables? What is the net return per acre from bananas; from coffee; from pine; from sugar; from vegetables? If you produce any other crop please give some data? Where is your market? What is the cost of transportation to market? What is your investment per acre? What have you taken off the land per acre?

What was the cost of your dwelling; of your outbuildings? What is the cost of horses; of mules; of cows; of oxen? What is the cost of living? What is the cost of field labor? How much capital per acre should a homesteader have? Are there any lands available for farming in your vicinity? What would you recommend as a crop for a newcomer? Remarks: There has never been, perhaps, so much interest manifested in Hawaii as at present, and this Committee feels that with something definite to place before inquirers there may be a number of settlers turned this way.

ACTION TO DISBAR PETTY PRACTITIONER

Disbarment proceedings are being entered by Attorney General Andrews against David Watson, a practitioner in the district courts living in Koolau-poko, Oahu.

Watson was licensed by Judge Robinson last year. Shortly after receiving his license he was convicted of assault and battery on his wife. He appealed the case but has now withdrawn the appeal. Hence he stands convicted and thus becomes an unfit person to practice law.

Kilauea Caves In.

According to reports brought up from Hilo by the steamer Kilauea an earthquake shock last Sunday caused the walls of the inner crater of Kilauea to cave in. The shock occurred at 2 p. m., the vibrations lasting for some 33 seconds with about five seconds of hard quake in the middle. The quake was felt at the Volcano house, an unusual thing. As no smoke is proceeding from the choked crater those who profess to know predict an outbreak of the pent up forces soon.

COMMERCIAL NEWS

BY DANIEL LOGAN.

It has been a colorless and uneventful week in every respect. Unfortunately there is no improvement in the general tone of business men's views regarding the situation all round. Might it not be better if there were less desultory grumbling along the curbstone and more frequent getting together of merchants for the purpose of discussing causes of dull times and possible means of improvement? For amidst the complaining often valuable suggestions are heard, which are only born to die for lack of concerted action toward putting them into effect. Again, alleged evils are frequently ventilated not only on the street but in the press, which ought to be subjects of deliberate investigation with a view, if proving to be well-founded, of having them corrected. For instance, there was the complaint of a correspondent of the Advertiser over his own name and address, the other day, about a wide variance in retail prices for identical articles of merchandise. Pleasant as it was rare was the remark of a Fort street merchant this last week, that he considered business was nothing like so depressed in Honolulu as was commonly represented.

SOMETHING TO WORK FOR.

Speaking of remedies, J. W. Pratt, Commissioner of Public Lands, in a conversation starting on the subject of inquiries about land for agricultural and horticulture purposes from the mainland, strongly urged more concentrated effort on the part of the business community for inducing the Federal Government to keep vessels of the Navy constantly stationed here. Not merely on account of the degree of reimbursement to the Territory of the large amounts of revenue derived therefrom by the United States Treasury, which would accrue from the expenditures of ships, officers and crews here, should the matter be pressed home at Washington, but because of the great attraction that would be created in having Honolulu made such an important naval station as that for which its central position in the world's greatest ocean, its equable climate and its almost unbroken record of immunity from hurricane or cyclone make it peculiarly qualified. The imposing fortifications and ships, the brilliancy imparted to the town and its society by gay uniforms, the drills and parades and martial music, all would be a strong lure for fashionable and leisurely tourists. With the stimulus to social life would come liberal expenditures on the part of our wealthy residents, both for dress and for the hospitable board, of which the stores would reap substantial benefit. Then the social correspondence of officers on the station would certainly vie in potency with the propaganda of organized promotion work in drawing the interest of the best people all over the Union toward Hawaii. An incidental and probably not remote consequence of a fully maintained naval station here would be the studding of the mountains environing Honolulu with the villas of America's aristocracy of wealth. In more or less degree the establishment of a large army post here, the initiation of which is already in evidence, will be comparable in importance with that of a first-class naval station.

MATTERS IN GENERAL.

Not half a dozen transactions have been recorded by the Stock and Bond Exchange for the week. Ten shares of Pioneer Mill Co. sold at \$86, forty of Oahu Sugar Co. at \$87.50, seventy-five of McBryde Sugar Co. at \$4 and \$1000 of O. R. & L. Co. bonds at \$104. Ewa Plantation Co. announces a monthly dividend of one per cent, as payable next Saturday.—What promised a few years ago to be a profitable new industry came to hopeless dissolution yesterday in the sale, piecemeal, of the property of the Honolulu Clay Co., Ltd., by Jas. F. Morgan, auctioneer, under judicial commission. There was no bid for it as a whole. A residence lot at Puuhii of 30,000 square feet sold for \$350, and the brickyard site of 108,100 square feet for \$2500. A Lidgate mortgage plant went to sundry purchasers for an aggregate of \$2005.—R. W. Shingle, broker, returned from San Francisco after placing there the entire bond issue of the new gas manufacturing company, together with a considerable portion of the capital stock. The control is retained in Honolulu. Fuel and lighting gas is a new thing here, which strangely delayed its coming until 18 years after the advent of electric light in Honolulu. Yet the enterprise seems to have much popularity. Mr. Shingle's successful mission is a most cheerful criterion of the status of Hawaiian securities on the Coast. The charter was obtained from the Legislature of 1903 by the late W. W. Dimond and associates, then under the terms of the Organic Act relating to public franchises taken to Washington and with amendments passed by Congress.—News of the world's sugar markets continues to be cheering. An item in an article reprinted by the Advertiser from the Best Sugar Gazette tells of the doubling of exports of American refined sugar to British South Africa, where our granulated is stated to be regarded as superior to Mauritius white sugar. The latest number received of Wilton & Gray's Journal, being that of July 7, gives encouragement of advancing prices.—An unfortunate local episode has been the strike of Japanese laborers on the Oahu Sugar Co.'s plantation which started on Thursday last. Its settlement yesterday by the discharge of the strikers, as reported in the general news columns of this paper, will probably have a salutary effect on the Japanese held labor throughout the Territory.

BAD COMPLEXIONS

Dry Thin and Falling Hair
and Red Rough Hands
Prevented by

CUTICURA SOAP.

MILLIONS use CUTICURA Soap exclusively for preserving, purifying, and beautifying the skin, for cleansing the scalp of crusts, scales, and dandruff, and the stopping of falling hair, for softening, whitening, and soothing red, rough, and sore hands, in the form of baths for annoying irritations, inflammations, and chafings, or too free or offensive perspiration, in the form of washes, for ulcerative weaknesses, and for many sanative antiseptic purposes which readily suggest themselves to women, and especially to mothers, and for all the purposes of the toilet, bath, and nursery. No amount of persuasion can induce those who have once used it to use any other, especially for preserving and purifying the skin, scalp, and hair of infants and children. CUTICURA Soap combines delicate emollient properties derived from CUTICURA, the great skin cure, with the purest of cleansing ingredients and the most refreshing of flower odors. No other medicated soap ever compounded is to be compared with it for preserving, purifying, and beautifying the skin, scalp, hair, and hands. No other foreign or domestic toilet soap, however expensive, is to be compared with it for all the purposes of the toilet, bath, and nursery. Thus it combines in ONE SOAP at ONE PRICE, the best skin and complexion soap, the best toilet and best baby soap in the world.

Complete External and Internal Treatment for Every Humour, Consisting of CUTICURA SOAP, to cleanse the skin and scalp of crusts and scales and soften the thickened cuticle, CUTICURA Ointment, to instantly allay itching and irritation, and soothe and heal, and CUTICURA Resolvent, to cool and cleanse the blood. Sold throughout the world. Australian Depot: R. TOWNS & Co., Sydney, N. S. W. So. African Depot: L. S. NORTON LTD., Cape Town. "How to have Beautiful Skin, Hair, and Hands," free. POTTER CORP., Boston, U. S. A. Sole Props., CUTICURA REMEDIES.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.

ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.

Each Bottle of this well-known Remedy for
Coughs, Colds, Asthma,
Bronchitis, Neuralgia, Toothache,
Diarrhoea, Spasms, etc.,
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DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE.

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